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Edmonton Symphony – Orchestra

# December, 1991



"Milt and Sharon's Place" **Martin Giesen** 

G.J. Handel





# Sunday December 8th, 1991

8:00 p.m., Jubilee Auditorium

SHARI SAUNDERS, Soprano MARCIA SWANSTON, Mezzo-Soprano MARK EVANS, Tenor RUSSELL BRAUN, Baritone

PRO CORO CANADA
UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA
MADRIGAL SINGERS
UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA
CONCERT CHOIR

**URI MAYER, Conductor** 

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# Programme

MOZART

Symphony No. 39, K.543 in E-flat Major

Adagio - Allegro Andante con moto Menuetto: Allegretto Finale: Allegro

#### INTERMISSION

MOZART

Requiem, K.626 (orch. Beyer) Introitus: Requiem aeternam

Kyrie

Sequenze: Dies irae

Tuba mirum

Rex tremendae majestatis Recordare, Jesu pie Confutatis maledictis Lacrimosa dies illa

Offertorium: Domine Jesu Christe

Hostias

Sanctus Benedictus Agnus Dei Communio

a part of







### Shari Saunders, Soprano

Shari Saunders is the winner of the first Canadian Mozart Singers' Competition, and has performed with the Canadian Opera Company, Calgary Opera, Opera Atelier and the Toronto Operetta Theatre.

Ms. Saunders received her Bachelor's and Master's degrees in Music from l'Université de Montréal under Louis André. Among the awards she has received are the Benson and Hedges Award from the Edward Johnson Foundation and the Floyd S. Chalmers Foundation Award. She is featured on a *Pro Arte* recording (*The Best of Broadway*) with Erich Kunzel conducting.

This concert season will be one filled with many highlights for Shari Saunders. She performs the role of Pamina in Mozart's *The Magic Flute* for Opera Atelier in their baroque representation of the work. Other engagements this season have her performing with the National Arts Centre Orchestra and Orchestra London (Canada).

## Marcia Swanston, Mezzo-Soprano

Alberta native Marcia Swanston is currently a Resident Artist with the Canadian Opera Company. Her vocal talents have graced both the operatic and concert stages. Of the latter, Ms. Swanston has been heard performing the works of Mahler, Dvořák, Sibelius, Bach, and tonight's focus, Mozart.

Marcia Swanston was born in Lethbridge, and after obtaining her Bachelor of Music degree from the University there, received much of her training at the Guildhall School of Music in London, England, and at the renowned Britten-Pears School of Advanced Musical Study in Aldeburgh, England.

In 1990-91, Ms. Swanston appeared in Canadian Opera Company productions of Monteverdi's *The Coronation of Poppea*, Strauss' *Elektra*, Puccini's *Suor Angelica*, and Berg's *Lulu*. She made her Edmonton Opera debut in 1989-90 in their production of Wagner's *Der Fliegende Holländer (The Flying Dutchman)*.





# Mark Evans, Tenor

Versatile tenor Mark Evans has been acclaimed for the "focused clarity" of his singing. He holds a Performance Certificate from both Florida State University and Berlin University, and has won the prestigious Ester B. Kahn Award.

On the operatic stage, Mr. Evans has shone in roles from Mozart to Britten, and recent productions include *The Impressario*, *Le nozze di Figaro*, and *Don Giovanni* (Mozart), *The Barber of Seville* (Rossini), *La Bohème* (Puccini), and *Turn of the Screw* (Britten). His oratorio and concert engagements have included Beethoven's *Missa solemnis*, Bach's *St. John Passion*, and Puccini's *Messa di Gloria*.

Aside from his appearance with the ESO for the Mozart Requiem, the 1991-92 season will see Mark Evans performing Britten's Ode to St. Cecilia's Day (Montréal), Beethoven's Ninth (Boston), Rossini's Stabat mater, Puccini's Madama Butterfly, and Handel's Judas Maccabaeus.

# Russell Braun, Baritone

Believe it or not, your kids just might recognize the voice of Russell Braun before you do. The young Canadian baritone appears on the highly acclaimed children's albums *Beethoven Lives Upstairs* and *Mozart's Magic Fantasy*. It was only about a year ago that Mr. Braun completed his studies at the University of Toronto's Opera Division, and he already maintains a hectic schedule of engagements.

This season, for example, will see Russell Braun appearing with the resident company of the Canadian Opera in their productions of Gounod's Romeo and Juliette, Puccini's Fanciulla del West, Verdi's Rigoletto, and Rossini's The Barber of Seville.

Recently, Mr. Braun has appeared in the world premiere of John Burge's *Prisoners of Conscience*, in addition to roles in *Madama Butterfly* (Canadian Opera Company), *The Return of Ulysses* (Opera Atelier), *Fedora and Cendrillon* (Opera in Concert), and he has made several appearances with Toronto's popular Aldeburgh Connection.





# The University of Alberta Madrigal Singers Leonard Ratzlaff, Music Director

The U of A Madrigal Singers is a chamber choir of approximately 30 singers which both studies and performs choral music of all periods and styles. Under the direction of Dr. Ratzlaff, who is also the Director of Edmonton's Richard Eaton Singers, the Madrigal Singers have developed a reputation as a fine chamber choir, both in Edmonton and across Canada. They have been heard on local as well as national CBC broadcasts, and have performed at the Alberta Music Conference and the Association of Canadian Choral Conductors' Convention.

The Madrigal Singers perform twice with the Edmonton Symphony Orchestra in the 1991-92 season. In addition to tonight's presentation of Mozart's *Requiem*, the choir will join in the April 3rd Choral Celebration concert, performing Imant Raminsh's *Magnificat* and Brahms' *Alto Rhapsody*, *Op.53*. The choir also appears this season with the Alberta Baroque Ensemble, and the Tri-University Choral Festival in Calgary.

#### The University of Alberta Madrigal Singers, 1991-92 Season

Soprano
Sarah Chaput
Melanie
Cherniwchan
Michelle Crouch
Heather Davidson
Kari Hendricksen
Nina Hornjatkevyc
Denise Lucyshyn
Twilla MacLeod
Susan Moyles
Shannon Robertson
Nancy Rogers

Alto
Joy Berg
Karen Hamm
Katherine Huget
Christine Janicki
Elizabeth de Jong
Leanne Mulesa
Evelyn Pfeifer
Kirsten Sönnichsen
Michelle Wylie

Tenor Michel Cantin Tim Hankewich George Irwin Joe Levesque James Thompson

Bass
Cameron Bentsen
Bruce Cable
Thomas Holm
Troy Janzen
Kim Krahn
Troy Lamoureux
Gerry Paulson
Leyton Schnellert
Frank Sönnichsen



# The University of Alberta Concert Choir Debra Ollikkala, Music Director

Like the Madrigal Singers, the U of A's Concert Choir is an ensemble of the University's Music Department, with membership open to students across the campus, based on auditions held at the beginning of each school year. Founded in 1970, the Concert Choir is a large ensemble of some 70 to 80 singers. Under the direction of Debra Ollikkala, the choir performs a variety of sacred and secular repertoire ranging from madrigals, partsongs and spirituals, to large works with orchestra. In addition to its regular appearances in Edmonton, the choir has performed nationally and internationally in tours that have taken the singers to the U.S., Europe, and Asia. In May, 1992, the ensemble travels to Southwestern Ontario for a two-week concert tour.

#### The University of Alberta Concert Choir, 1991-92 Season

Soprano I Shannon Boyle Sarah Chaput Karen Charlton Cindy Crawford Dawn Marie Grose Roma Matichuk Jennifer Minsos Michelle Rolfson Margaret Romao Sushila Sahay

Soprano II
Patricia Briskie
Karen Gibson
Jody Hertlein
Pam Lauber
Patricia McGarr
Marcia Ostashewski
June Pearson
Liz Starr
Jaba Vandenburg
Randine Westgate

Alto I Dierdre Brown Julie Chun Joanna Crawford Shauna Finlay Linda Funk Tanya Garrett Carmen Gjerve Anita Greenways Helen Hong Bindi Karia Ravdene Koch Gloria Kroeker Laura Labrecque Sasha Roeder Elizabeth Scholtz Joanna Stasiak Adrienne Sitko Karyn Way McClarty

Alto II
Sandra Bartusek
Joy Berg
Christy Doell
Cindy Gaffney
Susan Hunter
Robin McClung
Beth Millard
Sandra Talarico
Geraldine Visconte

Tenor Allan Fuller Justin McCoy Kevin Osborne Kenneth Shek Glen Warren

Baritone
Daniel Baker
Paul Brennan
Michael Hensby
Wayne Hiebert
Troy Lamoureux
David Mabbott
Brent Rock
Michael Tolboom
Jason VanHyfte

Bass Iouri Alechine Dana Baillie Clinton Carew Kevin Chau Rory Larter Wendell Katerenchuk Tim Paetkau





# Pro Coro Canada Sören Hansen, Artistic Director

Pro Coro Canada is a 25-voice chamber choir based in Edmonton, under the artistic direction of Sören Hansen, who is in his second season at that post. The ensemble was founded in 1980 by Michael Gervais, and has since grown into one of

Canada's foremost professional choirs.

Pro Coro Canada concerts are regularly broadcast by the CBC (Choral Concert) and, in 1990, the choir was awarded the Healy Willan Prize by the Canada Council for excellence in choral singing. Pro Coro presents an annual series of six concerts in Edmonton and, in the past three years, has performed four times with the Edmonton Symphony Orchestra as part of its Choral Celebration series.



COLIN MACLEAN.

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#### Pro Coro Canada, 1991-92 Season

#### Soprano

Nicola Findlay Kathleen Lotz Kathy Moyles Sharon Pfenning Dawn Sadoway Wendy Vanderwel

Luba Bilash Connie Bromley Avaleigh Crockett Jo-Ann Hrynyk Bev MacLeod Ann Maire Neudorf

#### Tenor

Warren Albers Matt Gould Michel Landry Martin Murphy Rod Olson Russ Wilkinson

#### Bass

David Garber Larry McKill Gordon Ritchie Lee Shirev Claude Soulodre Andrew Thiessen

The Requiem



#### Chorus

1. Introitus

Requiem aeternam dona eis, Domine; et lux perpetua luceat eis.

#### Soprano

Te decet hymnus, Deus, in et tibi reddetur votum in Jerusalem.

#### Chorus

Exaudi orationem meam; ad te omnis caro veniet. Requiem aeternam, etc.

Kyrie eleison, Christe eleison, Kyrie eleison.

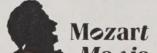
Eternal rest grant them, O and may perpetual light shine upon them.

A hymn, O God becometh thee in Sion, and a vow shall be paid to thee in Jerusalem.

Hear my prayer; to thee all flesh shall come Eternal rest, etc.

# II. Kyrie

Lord, have mercy, Christ, have mercy, Lord, have mercy.



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#### III. Sequenze

#### Chorus

Dies irae, dies illa Solvet saeclum in favilla, Teste David cum Sibylla. Quantus tremor est futurus, Quando Judex est venturus, Cuncta stricte disussurus! Dies irae, dies illa, etc.

#### Baritone

Tuba mirum spargens sonum Per sepulchra regionum Coget omnes ante thronum.

#### Tenor

Mors stupebit et natura, Cum resurget creatura, Judicanti responsura. Liber scriptus proferetur, In quo totum continetur, Unde mundus judicetur.

#### Mezzo-Soprano

Judex ergo cum sedebit, Quidquid latet apparebit: Nil inultum remanebit.

#### Soprano

Quid sum, miser, tunc dicturus? Quem patronum rogaturus Cum vix justus sit securus?

#### Quartet

Cum vix justus sit securus?

#### Chorus

ex tremendae majestatis, Qui slavandos salvas gratis, Salva me, fons pietatis.

#### Quartet

Recordare, Jesu pie, Ouod sum causa tuae viae Ne me perdas illa die, Quaerens me, sedisti lassus; Redemisti crucem passus; Tantus labor mon sit cassus, Juste Judex ultionis, Donum fac remissionis Ante diem rationis. Ingemisco tanquam reus. Culpa rubet vultus meus; Supplicanti parce, Deus. Qui Mariam absolvisti, Et latronem exaudisti, Mibi quoque spem dedisti. Preces meae non sunt dignae, Sed tu, bonus, fac benigne, Ne perenni cremer igne. Inter oves locum praesta, Et ab baedis me sequestra, Statuens in parte dextra.

#### Chorus

Confutatis maledictis
l'ammis acribus addictis,
oca me cum benedictis.
Oro supplex et acclinis,
Cor contritum quasi cinis,
Gere curam mei finis.
Lacrimosa dies illa,

The day of wrath, that day will dissolve the world in ashes, as David prophesied with the Sibyl. How great a terror there will be when the Judge shall come who will thresh out everything thoroughly!

The day of wrath, etc.

The trumpet, scattering a wondrous sound through the tombs of every land, will gather all before the throne.

Death and nature shall stand amazed when creation rises again to answer to the Judge. A written book will be brought forth which contains everything for which the world shall be judged.

And so when the Judge takes his seat whatever is hidden shall be made manifest, nothing shall remain unavenged.

What shall I, wretch, say? Whom shall I ask to plead for me, when scarcely the righteous shall be safe?

When scarcely the righteous shall be safe?

King of dreadful majesty, who freely saves the redeemed, save me, O Fount of Pity.

Recall, merciful Jesus, that I was the reason for Thy journey; do not destroy me on that day. Seeking me, Thou didst sit down weary Thou didst redeem me, having endured the cross; let not such great pains have been in vain Just Judge of vengeance, give me the gift of redemption before the day of reckoning. I groan as one guilty, my face blushes with guilt; spare the supplicant, O God. Thou who didst absolve Mary (Magdalene) and hear the prayer of the thief hast given me hope, too. My prayers are not worthy, but Thou, O good One, show lest I burn in everlasting fire. Give me a place among the sheep, and separate me from the goats,

When the damned are confounded and consigned to keen flames, call me with the blessed. I pray, suppliant and kneeling, a heart as contrite as ashes; take Thou my ending into Thy care. That day is one of weeping,

placing me on Thy right hand.

Qua resurget ex favilla Judicandus bomo reus. Huic ergo parce, Deus: Pie Jesu Domine: Dona eis requiem. Amen.

#### IV. Offertorium

#### Chorus

Domine, Jesu Christe, Rex gloriae, libera animas omnium fidelium defunctorum de poenis inferni et de profundo lacu; libera eas de ore leonis; ne absorbeat eas Tartarus, ne cadeant in obscurum:

#### Quartet

Sed signifer sanctus Michael repressentet eas in lucem sanctam;

#### Chorus

Quam olim Abrabae promisisti et semini efus.
Hostia et preces tibi, Domine, laudis offerimus; tu suscipe pro animabus illis, quarum bodie memoriam facimus. Fac eas, Domine, de morte transire ad vitam.
Quam olim Abrabae promisisti, et semini ejus.

#### V. Sanctus

#### Chorus

Sanctus, Sanctus, Dominus Deus Sabaoth. Pleni sunt caeli et terra gloria tua. Hosanna in excelsis!

#### VI. Benedictus

#### Quartet

Benedictus qui venit in nominee Domini.

#### Tutti

Hosanna in excelsis!

#### VII. Agnus Dei

#### Chorus

Agnus Dei, qui tollis peccata mundi: dona eis requiem. Agnus Dei, qui tollis peccata mundi: dona eis requiem sempiternam.

#### VIII. Communio

#### Sopran

Lux aeterna luceat eis Domine, cum sanctis tuis in aeternam: quia pius es.

#### Chorus

Lux aeterna luceat, etc.
Requiem aeternam dona eis,
Domine;
et lux perpetua luceat eis.
Cum sanctis tuis in aeternum:
quis pius es.

on which shall rise again from the ashes the guilty man, to be judged. Therefore spare this one, O God, merciful Lord lesus:

Give them rest. Amen.

O Lord, Jesus Christ, King of Glory, deliver the souls of all the faithful departed from the pains of hell and from the deep pit: deliver them from the mouth of the lion.

that hell may not swallow them up, and they may not fall into darkness:

But may the holy standard-bearer Michael bring them into the light;

Which Thou didst promise of old to Abraham and his seed.
We offer unto Thee, O Lord, sacrifices and prayers of praise: do Thou receive them on behalf of those souls whom we commemorate today. We offer unto Thee, O Lord, etc. Grant them, O Lord, to pass from death to life, which Thou didst promise of old to Abraham and his seed.

Holy, holy, holy, Lord God of Sabaoth. Heaven and earth are fully of Thy glory. Hosanna in the highest!

Blessed is He that cometh in the name of the Lord.

Hosanna in the highest!

O Lamb of God, that takest away the sins of the world, grant them rest. O Lamb of God, that takest away the sins of the world, grant them eternal rest.

Let everlasting light shine on them, O Lord, with Thy saints for ever: for Thou art merciful.

Let everlasting light shine, etc. Eternal rest grant them, O Lord; and may perpetual light shine upon them. With Thy saints for ever: for Thou art merciful.



# Works of Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart

(b. Salzburg, 1756 / d. Vienna, 1791)

#### Symphony No. 39, K.543 in E-flat Major

Mozart's 39th Symphony was the first of the final three he wrote. Though he lived another two-and-a-half years following that incredible six-week blaze in 1788 which yielded the 39th, 40th, and 41st symphonies, Mozart left the symphonic repertoire alone after that. In hindsight, it is easy to say melodramatically that he had elevated the symphony as high as he could take the form with these works, but that is doubtful. It is far more likely that commercial considerations were the real cause of their lack in later years. Symphonies did not bring in money; not like operas, or the light entertainment pieces that the Emperor wanted. The period directly prior to the composition of these last three symphonies had been a disappointing one for Mozart. After some promise, his opera Don Giovanni had failed to become the runaway success he had hoped for. Also, a position he expected to be given at court after Christoph Willibald Gluck died in 1787 did not materialize. It is very likely, after these setbacks, that the symphonies provided him with a much-needed catharsis, a retreat from what the real world had to offer him.

The 39th Symphony begins with an extended slow introduction, a solemn calling together for the events to follow. The Allegro which follows presents its main subjects with daring harmonic contrasts. The Andante is one of the longest slow movements Mozart ever put into one of his symphonies, presenting and developing three different themes.

The Minuet features prominent use of the clarinet, a relatively new instrument at the time, having developed from the hautboy. The flash of the Finale, for all its elaborate construction, is built around only one theme, rather in the style of Haydn, the "Father of the symphony." Haydn recognized the talents of his much younger fellow composer before many others, and though he was Mozart's elder, he outlived Mozart by eighteen years.

#### Requiem, K.626

The tale of how Mozart was commissioned to write his final, and ultimately incomplete work, is now fairly well known. The story is that of a disguised visitor, coming to the home of Mozart, and offering a generous sum on behalf of an anonymous patron for a Requiem by the master on one condition. The condition was that Mozart make no inquiries as to the identity of the patron. It took years after his death to learn that the patron was the Count Franz von Walsegg of Stuppach, who wanted the piece in memory of his late wife, Anna. The Count was a passable flautist, and had done the "anonymous patron" routine with a number of composers. He would then re-copy the works, and pass them off as his

own. In this way, Mozart's Requiem was first performed as "Requiem composto del Conte Walsegg" on December 14th, 1793, two years after Mozart's death.

The composing of the work ultimately took everything Mozart had. He had to interrupt the progress he was making on the piece for two operas: La Clemenza di Tito and Die Zauberflöte, as well as his Clarinet Concerto. He brought along sketches for the Requiem when he travelled to Prague for the premiere of Tito, and brought with him Franz Süssmayr, his friend and assistant. Mozart became more and more obsessed by the work. Back in Vienna the day before he died, he had it brought up to his bed. That night, with others around him to help, including Süssmayr, he continued to work out parts, then burst into tears, convinced it would never be finished. As it turned out, he was right. By one in the morning, Mozart was dead.

Constanze, his widow, besides battling her grief, was now left to worry about what the "unknown" patron would do with an incomplete Requiem. She turned to Eybler, a promising composer for whom Mozart had high regard, to ask him to pick up from the notes and sketches her husband had left of the parts he had not completed, and attempt to finish the Requiem. He gave up early on, and after a few other composers were tried, Constanze turned it over to Süssmavr.

Because of the completion of the work by other hands, strict accuracy of Mozart's unfinished portions of the Requiem have been the studied by experts for two hundred years. Mozart's own notes had left the instrumentation of the Sequenze and the Offertory incomplete; and the Sanctus, Benedictus, and Agnus Dei had virtually to be done from scratch.

In describing young (he was only 25) Süssmayr's completion, Maximilian Stadler wrote an entire book entitled Defence of the authenticity of Mozart's Requiem in ... 1826. In it, Stadler said that "Süssmayr made his own score (first), quite similar to Mozart's; he first entered in this, note for note, what Mozart's original contained, and then he followed with the utmost care the lead provided for the instrumentation."

In point of fact, Süssmayr was not the most diligent craftsman one could have hoped for to complete Mozart's last work, but through him at least is the most direct link available to what Mozart had wanted to express.

The Requiem Mass itself is a fascinating blend of so many of the things which made Mozart a genius: his vocal scoring is deeply felt, but never theatrical, and the dark subject itself is matched by the simple, supreme nobility of his treatment of it.

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